

Proposed identification of the name of an Andhra King in the Periplus.—By
C. R. WILSON, Esq., M.A.

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In an article by M. Boyer in the *Journal Asiatique*, for Juillet-Août, 1897, the arguments are well set forth which show that the anonymous author of the *Periplus* wrote his work about 90 A.D. M. Boyer also argues well that the name of the king mentioned in section 41, which is usually read as Mambanos, should be corrected to Nambanos, and identifies Nambanos with Nahapāna, the great Kṣaharāta satrap. In this note I venture to suggest a further identification. In section 52 of the *Periplus* it is stated that Kalliena, or Kalyan, was raised to the rank of a regular mart in the times of the elder Saraganes, but that after Sandanes became its master its trade was put under the severest restrictions. I think it can hardly be doubted that the reference is here to the Andhra dynasty, and that the name Saraganes must be identified with the well-known title Śri Sātakarṇi, or Svātikarṇa. Which of the earlier kings bearing the title Śri Sātakarṇi is referred to as the elder Saraganes must be a matter of doubt, but I think there should be no doubt about Sandanes, who by implication is the younger Saraganes. Sandanes is obviously meant for Sundara Sātakarṇi, or Svātikarṇa, and the name Sandanes may be unhesitatingly corrected to Sandares. The *Brahmāṇḍa* and the *Matsya Purāṇas* agree in stating that Sundara Sātakarṇi reigned one year; the *Vāyu Purāṇa* gives him three years. The *Viṣṇu Purāṇa* gives the names of the kings but not the years of their reigns. After Sundara Sātakarṇi the *Viṣṇu Purāṇa* places Cakora Sātakarṇi. The other *Purāṇas* seem to agree, and this Sātakarṇi is given a reign of six months. After Cakora Sātakarṇi comes Śivasvāti who reigned twenty-eight years. After Śivasvāti comes Gautamiputra whose initial date has been determined as 113 A.D. approximately. As the *Purāṇas* practically agree in placing Sundara Sātakarṇi 29 years and 6 months before Gautamiputra, the year of his reign falls in the years 83-84 AD. The *Periplus* makes no mention of

Cakora Sātakarṇi. Hence it may be argued that he had not come to the throne when the information given in section 52 was collected, and as Sundara Sātakarṇi only reigned one year, the date of the state of things described in this section is about the beginning of 84 A.D. or the end of 83 A.D. This date is in complete and striking harmony with the views of C. Müller and Boyer, who have independently placed the Periplus between 80 and 89 A.D. I may also add that since I first made this identification I have had the advantage of reading Mar. Vincent Smith's views on the subject of the *Andhra History and Coinage* in the Z.D.M.G. for September, 1903. He agrees completely as to chronology. He identifies Cakora Sātakarṇi with Vāsiṣṭhīputra Viṣivāyakura, whose initial year he reckons to be 84 A.D. Consequently Sundara Sātakarṇi must have reigned in the last half of 83 A.D. and the first half of 84 A.D.
